





THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1835.

Congress not vested with power to regulate "the currency," but only with power to coin money and to regulate the value of coins. Creditors not obliged to accept coin as "currency," and whatever creditors and debtors mutually agree upon, must and will be "the currency." The States, by restricting free trade in banking, and patronizing favored classes with exclusive privileges, have forced upon us a legal paper currency.

Mr. Editor.—At the session of the *Revising Committee* last summer, Mr. A. H. Everett, one of its members, made a motion the effect of which would be, to cause the "IMMEDIATE SUPPRESSION" (within the limits of this State) of the circulation and issue of ALL NOTES WHATEVER intended as currency. One of the grounds on which the motion was supported, as stated by himself in his note of 25th July last, to the *Morning Post*, was, that "the regulation of the currency, belongs to the National Government." It is asserted from almost every quarter, that "power to regulate the currency is vested exclusively in Congress by the Constitution of the United States;" and yet we do not recollect having seen any clause of that instrument which warrants such an assertion. The Constitution undoubtedly does vest in Congress power to coin money, and to regulate the value of domestic and foreign coins; but "the money" of a country is one thing, and "the currency" is another. By "money" we mean the legal tender in payment of debts due and required by creditors. By "the currency," we mean the tender which debtors and creditors mutually agree upon to discharge both parties to a contract. The only "money" that can command the assent of all the United States, is coin. Nothing else can be made a legal tender. If a creditor requires the payment in coin, of a debt which is due, the debtor must pay in coin. But if a creditor chooses to accept any other thing, which a debtor may offer, or if he chooses to receive his contract, or to give up in part or entirely the consideration agreed upon, he is left to his own choice. He cannot after his dues had been paid in coin, re-invest that coin in any property he chose. It is as much as to deny a man's right to buy evidences of debts either with money or other property. When our government shall prohibit people from exchanging evidences of debts for property, that act will amount to a prohibition that any one shall buy or sell property on credit. When it prohibits people exchanging evidences of debt for money, then it will in fact prohibit any one either to borrow on credit, or to sell property on credit, and thus it will destroy credit.

"The currency" of the United States does not consist, and never has consisted, in any great measure, of coin; and as long as the right of individuals to lend and borrow money and to buy and sell property on credit is protected by government, IT NEVER WILL CONSIST OF COIN. On the contrary, notes or other evidences of debts, in a convenient and transferable shape, payable in coin, and issued by individuals, by associations, or by government, have constituted almost entirely "THE CURRENCY" or circulating medium of the country; and "COIN" has been and will be used only to discharge, in the standard mode, the balance due from one another, after settling up all the commercial transactions of the community. Money is the legal standard of value, and the legal tender in payment of debts; while "the currency" is an instrument for facilitating exchanges. The Constitution has established coin as the only "money"—i. e. the only standard of value, and the only legal tender; but it has not prohibited people getting into debt. It has only declared that, when our debts become due, we shall not be discharged (without the consent of our creditors) unless we pay in coin. The State government has established coin as the only "money," but it has not prohibited people getting into debt. It has only declared that, when our debts become due, we shall not be discharged (without the consent of our creditors) unless we pay in coin. The State government has established coin as the only "money," but it has not prohibited people getting into debt. It has only declared that, when our debts become due, we shall not be discharged (without the consent of our creditors) unless we pay in coin.

Banks are trading companies, whose business consists in buying evidences of debt in various shapes, (such as notes, drafts, bills of exchange, stocks, &c.) giving in exchange therefor evidences of their own debts which are issued in the most convenient and transferable form to facilitate their currency. The trade of banking then, is simply a TRADE IN DEBTS. If the Constitution has established coin as the only "money," it does not issue notes themselves, but merely invests their special capital, (as fast as it is repaid to them,) in the debts of individuals, corporations and other associations, then their trade would be confined to a PURCHASE OF DEBTS. Since they issue notes or drafts themselves, they are now in a PURCHASE OF DEBTS by a sale of their own—or in a PURCHASE OF DEBTS. In making this exchange, they for the most part receive evidences of debt payable at specified times, and give out evidences of their own debts payable on demand. They keep on hand only so much coin, as will enable them promptly to pay the balances which may be demanded against them. It appears to us therefore, that so long as men can legally contract debts, and exchange the evidences of one man's or one company's debts for those of another's, and so long as the law enforces the obligation of contracts, just so long must the trade of banking exist in some shape or other. All restrictions will operate merely as clogs to the machinery of trade, causing delay, expense and trouble, while they protect no one's rights.

The reason why "the currency" has been so much confounded with "coin," is that bank debts are as current as coin. When the Constitution mentions "coin," it means coin and not "the currency," which may, or may not be coin, according as individuals, for their private convenience, may agree. This confusion of words has led to all manner of disputes. Most of our writers and speakers argue about "the regulation of the currency," as if it were the coin established by the Constitution, and intended to be regulated in value by Congress. By "the regulation of the currency," they always mean the regulation of the TRADE OF BANKING; a trade which is purely domestic—a trade between one man and another, consisting only in an exchange of debts. The States have no authority to "regulate" the value of the currency. And how? By securing to every one equal freedom? no—by restrictions on the mass of the people, and grants of exclusive privileges to a few. What are the privileges and what are the restrictions created by State laws for the "regulation" of banking? Most of the constitutions have secured by law to debtors in foreign exchange, to all banking companies incorporated by this State, or by Congress, or by any of the British Provinces in North America, the sole advantage and exclusive privilege of issuing notes, bills, checks and orders, with an intent that the same shall be circulated as currency. In order to make effectually to secure this privilege to the favored parties, all persons who either issue or pass any notes, &c. other than those issued by these privileged parties, with the intent that the same shall be circulated as currency, are deemed guilty of an offence, and for every such offence, are liable to a fine of \$50. Thus our State policy has been to "regulate" the trade on the exploded European plan of regulating trade, by imposing restrictions on the many, and securing bounties, and exclusive privileges, or monopolies, to the few. Every independent freeman of Massachusetts is denied a privilege, which secures to him the sole advantage and exclusive privilege of exercising his undoubted rights, \$50! This policy is borrowed from England—where the notion prevailed that people cannot be trusted to manage their own affairs, but must have all the transactions of their business regulated by government. The banking system is based on the same aristocratic policy, that all Whig schemes are. It is intended to secure LEGISLATIVE PATRONAGE to favored classes, under the pretence of "regulating" trade. Its effect is, to force capital into unnatural channels, and thereby occasion derangement in the demand and supply of commodities, and particularly of coin, the supply of which is ultimately affected in an injurious manner by ALL RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF TRADE. By undertaking to restrict freedom of trade in banking, the State has created precisely that condition of things which the Constitution of the United States was intended to prohibit. And by granting an exclusive privilege to banking corporations, it has violated the great principle of Equal Rights which forms the basis of our Institutions. When it restores free trade, and secures by a general law equal privileges to all who require them, then will our banking system be constitutional.

EQUAL LAWS TO SECURE TO ALL EQUAL RIGHTS.

Michigan.—It has been decided by the competent authorities, that the laws of Congress establishing the territorial government of Michigan, are of the same force as any other laws of Congress, and that it is the duty of the President of the United States to maintain the territorial government, until it is abrogated by the power which created it; and that any attempt to establish another government within the said territory, or any part of it, without the consent of Congress, will be unlawful. So that the recent election of U. S. Senators, in anticipation, will amount to nothing.

The Philadelphia Whigs intend to present to Mrs. Duane, wife of the late Secretary of the Treasury, a silver tea set, because her husband was dismissed from office—she is a grand daughter of Benjamin Franklin. This is all well enough, and if the President had commissioned the lady instead of her husband, he would have had a more able and efficient officer.

Celeste has been in America but one year, and has received \$50,000 for her professional services. Booth was rapturously received by the Bowery boys on Saturday night, and in his speech at the end of the play, offered as an excuse for disappointing the audience a few nights before, that he was a little crazy and a little steamy.

The Life and Political Opinions of Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the U. States—by Wm. M. HOLLAND: Hartford, Bellnap & Hamersley, 1835.—A valuable work, which should, and will, have an extensive sale, particularly among the members of the democratic party. It is written in a vigorous and pleasing style, and is a fair and candid history of one of the most enterprising, talented, and successful statesmen of the present day. The biographer begins with the humble attorney at Kinderhook, and follows him in his rapid and brilliant career, to the Vice Presidency of the U. States—examining his political course as Attorney General of New York, as a member of the Senate of that State, and of the Convention to revise her constitution—as Senator in Congress, Governor of his native State, Secretary of State, Minister to England, and finally as Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, (that political bear-garden where men are sacrificed for their honesty and condemned for their patriotism.) The work contains copious extracts from Mr. Van Buren's published opinions upon all the leading political topics of the day, illustrating his views upon the subject of universal suffrage, official responsibility, the proper construction of the constitution, the executive veto, the late war, the U. S. Bank, the tariff, internal improvement, the judiciary, &c. &c. in all amply sufficient as a synopsis of the political creed which has governed him thus far, and which, it may be safely calculated, will signalize his administration when elected President of the United States.—Enough too, to put down forever the false and foolish charge of non-commitment, which has always been urged against him, by those who have never waited to look at the character of the means they adopted, to injure one whose consistent honesty and uprightness, and consequent success, have excited the envy of his less fortunate and less honest competitors.

This work also contains a critical examination of the historical origin of the two great parties, in which the distinctive features of each are clearly defined—and which must prove useful to every attentive reader, by refreshing his recollection of the interesting historical facts connected with the rise and progress of democracy and aristocracy.

In conclusion, we most sincerely commend this volume to the perusal of every individual searcher after the truth in relation to Mr. Van Buren, who has been the object of so much abuse, that those who do not well consider the motives in which it originated will be too apt to do him injustice, by crediting some portion of the calumny which reckless and unprincipled enemies have been so industriously heaping upon his good name. No man stands less in need of eulogy than he does—all his friends ask is, that he may be judged of fairly and impartially, confident that his career thus far will bear the most rigid test, and come out from the severest ordeal more dazzling and resplendent than ever.

The Harpers have lately published No 73 of their Family Library, giving an historical account of the Barbary states—beginning at the earliest period of which there is any authentic record, and coming down to the most recent occurrence of moment, namely, the conquest of Algiers by the French. This volume supplies a space in history which should have been filled long ago—but we have this recompense for the delay—it is now well done. The U. S. figure in the Barbary History in quite an honorable light—our Tripolitan war is impartially described—which is all Americans ask for their conduct at that time.

Works of Mrs Sherwood, Vol. XII, the Messrs. H. have added to their uniform edition of this Lady's productions, printed and bound in the same beautiful style as the former volumes.

"Ferris on Cholera"—(we girded our loins at the sight of the title,) from the press of the same publishers, our physician tells us it is a work of much value to the community generally, and to the profession especially. We have not read it—but those who doubt "what the Doctor says," can buy it and satisfy themselves—as the Doctor charged us nothing for his opinion, we repeat it at the same price.

A gentleman by the name of Garnett, travelling recently near the Natural Bridge, in Virginia, was insulted, and finally assaulted by a slave, who held a large club in his hand. Mr. G. drew a pistol, which accidentally went off as he was evading a second blow from the negro, and fatally wounded the latter.—Mr. G. delivered himself up to the civil authorities, and was examined and discharged—the court deciding that the death of the slave, which was expected, would not affect the case.

Dr W. W. Sleight, who has been for some time combating the infidels, in a public discussion at Philadelphia, has arrived at New York and accepted a challenge to discuss the same subject, from the "Society of Moral Philanthropists." The first disputation took place on Thursday last, at Euterpean Hall—the opponents of Mr. S. are a Mr Purser and a Mr Offen.

Col. James Miller, of Newark, N. J., has presented to Capt N. P. Snelling, of this city, a French bayonet, found on the ruins of old Fort Schlosser, the seat of the French war in 1759, and a half mile from Niagara Falls. It is a curiosity well worth seeing, and bears as evident marks of age as Joice Heth.

The American Almanac for 1836 has been published by Charles Bowen. It is necessary to say no more to recommend it to the attention of the public, than that the present is every way equal to the preceding numbers of this work, which have long been acknowledged the most valuable astronomical and statistical publications of the kind extant.

"A Letter upon Law," is the title of an amiable written pamphlet, intended as a defence of the profession, which the author appears to consider necessary just at this time. It contains no new thought or argument, and does not touch upon the abuses complained of; a pint of milk to a quart of warm water.

Judge White's Democracy.—Judge White was one of the guests particularly invited to the "grand whig festival" at Baltimore, on Thursday—in return he expressed his "regret that my [his] situation compels me [him] to deny myself [himself] the pleasure of being present." A precious democrat, truly.

From Jamaica.—Dates received at Norfolk to Sept. 30th, represent the Marquis of Sligo as becoming every day more and more unpopular.

## POLICE COURT.

Woman's Week.—The present week has been distinguished by the number of the "fairest portion of creation," who have fallen into the clutches of the Charles:—

Case I.—As a coming event casts their shadows before," the broad street watch always—and prophetic—prognosticate a storm, whenever they perceive a crowd gathering around a cellar door, after ten at night—particularly if a female clapper be heard sending up its swift, sharp, shrill notes, above the hoarse but not harsher growls of the males—like the screams of the sea-gull preceding the hurricane; and as an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, the Charles generally take the precaution of removing the lady who happens to be the bone of contention. In their eagerness to preserve the peace in this way, however, the worthy watchers of the night do not always enter into a very minute investigation of the facts and circumstances of each particular case, and sometimes snap up the sinner against instead of the sinner. This seemed to be the case, when they made a prisoner of Mrs Mary Ann Courtney, whom they found surrounded with a drunken dozen, ready to jump down one another's throats. It was taken for granted that she was a night-walker, and she was complained against accordingly; but when arraigned, she offered for a defence, that she had only just arrived from Canton in search of her husband, and that she had traced him to the cellar near which she was arrested. She stated, that some time ago, he got into a brawl in the same place, and was in consequence sent to jail, and, fearing that he might again be involved in another scrape, she had entered the cellar and endeavored to coax him out, but his companions urged him to stay drinking with them, and drove her out of the drunken den, telling her that it was none of her business how much he drank, or what he did with his earnings, as they were his own. Some followed her up into the street, uttering threats—while others, possessed of more gallantry, rushed up to protect her, and thus created the wrangling, which attracted the attention of the watchmen.

Mrs Courtney's story held so well together, and was told with such an appearance of truth, that his Honor was feign to believe it was not all a feint, and therefore suspended sentence in the premises.

Case II.—Margaret Connor was found half asleep upon a door-step in Williams' street, with an infant daughter in her arms. When questioned why she wandered about in such a destitute condition, she said she was a homeless stranger, and had been turned out of the house by her own sister. The gentleman who occupied the house offered to take the infant from her, and take care of it, besides providing lodgings for herself. She refused this kind offer, and endeavored to walk off, but in making the attempt she staggered and fell three times, the child falling under, and receiving hurts in its face each time, which made the blood flow in a stream. The wretched woman finally reached her sister's, where a most un-understandable explanation took place between them, and which resulted in an alliance offensive and defensive against the good gentleman aforesaid, and his aids and abettors, the watchmen, who had been called to arrest her. The sister, who but the day before, drove Margaret from her door, now regularly squared off for action, and was about to take a Charles's measure for a black eye, just as he wrested the child from Margaret's arms. The watch had seen her almost every night, wandering around with her child; and one occasion detected her trying to get into the window of a house in Sea street. In reply to these facts, she said—"I'm but three weeks from St. Johns, New-Foundland, and I expect my husband in the first vessel that sails from there. It is not true, what they say—I'm not a drunkard—the people have treated me badly since I came here, but I didn't drink, ner couldn't drink. No, no, I was never drunk, though the gentlemen may think so. They don't know me, for my manner is different from the people of this country." That an opportunity might be afforded her of acquiring a knowledge of the manners of the country, she was sent, with her unconscious little one, to the house of industry.

Case III.—Clerk—Hannah Lunnin, what say you to the complaint?

Hannah—I may as well say guilty, as have them ugly old chaps arrn a half a dollar a-piece by swearing to a pack of lies against me. I told 'em last night they shouldn't get any thing for taking me up.

Court—Six months in the House of Correction.

Hannah—I shouldn't a cared if 'twas twenty months, so long as I done 'em out of their witness fees. That's what they are arter; and if every body know'd as much as I do about Court, they would soon cure 'em of taking folks up in the street.

Case IV.—Eliza Fitzgerald is a remarkably benevolent soul, and is always out on errands of mercy. "While I was coming home from a neighbor's, where I had been sitting up with a sick child, the Watchmen took me up upon suspicion," she said. "The Charles have been very cruel to Eliza, and have taken her up under similar circumstances, at least twenty times. Six times has she been sent to the House of Correction, notwithstanding that on each several arraignment, she offered the same philanthropic plea. So little does the Police Court encourage such supererogatory sympathy!"

Case V.—Sarah Newcomb had been several months in the House of Refuge, and accumulated a respectable capital of health and blooming charms.—With this stock in trade, during the past six weeks, she has distanced all competition in Ann street. Her prosperity, of course, excited envy, and a malicious charge of wantonness and night-walking being preferred against her, she indignantly refused to answer it, and chose rather to submit to six months in the House of Correction.

Pure Bathos.—The Detroit Journal holds forth as follows:—

"There are men in this country who ought to be above the ambition to be President. Why should Daniel Webster think it worth ambition to reach a station that has been filled by Andrew Jackson? It is stooping below himself. If the people should confer that office upon him, it could add nothing to his fame. DANIEL WEBSTER aspires to step into the shoes of Andrew Jackson! The people of the United States presenting Daniel Webster with the insignia of office that Andrew Jackson had worn! If they had kept them with more care, the gift might have been worth accepting. Imagine the learned of Europe making Isaac Newton a present of sugar plums as a testimony of their admiration for his philosophical discoveries."

Who can now doubt Mr Webster's fitness for the Presidency!—The question seems to be settled beyond cavil.

The Hon. Theodore Lyman, Jr. has declined a formal nomination for re-election to the Mayoralty, made by the Whig County and Ward Committee on Tuesday evening.

The Bachelors in Salem give a grand Ball this evening. Several Boston Benedicts are having their hair curled this morning for the occasion.

A horse ran away in Providence, on Friday, and injured Mr Thomas Burnham considerably, besides knocking out a lady's teeth.

Samuel H. Colton has sold his interest in the Worcester Spy.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr Editor.—Whether it be true or not, in regard to the body, that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison," it appears to be emphatically so in regard to the mind. One man will be exceedingly gratified with what another is wholly displeased with. A correspondent in your paper of this morning, after making many sound and judicious remarks concerning Mr Graham's lectures, complains of the lecturer consuming so much time in needless repetitions. Now, sir, whether your correspondent is correct in his complaint or not, one thing is very certain: nine tenths of Mr G.'s class think differently. When the whole class will be of one mind in this matter, Mr G. will doubtless conform to their wishes. Till then, he cannot be blamed for being so democratic as to yield, in some measure, to the will of the majority.

JUSTICE.

The Republic of Mexico extends from 15 to 42 deg. N. Lat. and from 86 to 125 deg. W. Lon. forming an area of 1,690,000 square miles. The confederacy is composed of 19 States and four territories, comprising a population of 8,000,000, including 4,000,000 Indians, 1,500,000 Creoles—the remainder mixed breeds. Two of the provinces now at war with Mexico, are Texas and Coahuila, making an area of 193,600 square miles—population 130,000—of which Monclova is the capital, of 6,000 inhabitants. It is believed that there are 30,000 American settlers in the two districts. The productions are gold and silver, Bananas, Mainic, Maize, Sugar Cane, Cocoa, Indigo, Tobacco, Cochineal, &c.—besides these, there are vast herds of horses, mules and horned cattle, which literally cover these grand prairies. The country abounds in most kinds of minerals, and is a fine healthy climate.—27 emigrants of this city left yesterday morning, on board the steamboat John Watchman, for Texas, who appeared in high spirits, with hearty cheers from a large collection of citizens, who assembled on the wharves on the departure of the boat. The head quarters of the army of Texas is at Gonzales, Austin's settlement.

France and the U. S.—All the pleasant stories about our French relations, says the New York Times, which have been so rife lately, are unfounded—that Baron Rothschild never made a demand for the money—that there have been no assurances that the French would be satisfied with an official assurance that Mr Livingston's letter was approved—that nothing has been done or learned to give indication of satisfactory adjustment—and that all the "best informed people," who have been imparting their lights so liberally, know nothing about the matter. The whole affair is involved in obscurity and uncertainty, and the result must depend on events to occur between this time and the meeting of Congress. It is possible that communications may yet be received from France, doing justice to herself and to us, but we believe there is no assurance that they will. We believe also that the tone of the President's message is as yet undecided, because the circumstances are so upon which the tone must depend, and that he alone who can foresee what France will do, can foretell what the President will say. If there be such a seer, well; if there be not, then every one knows as much as another.

From Havana.—The brig Caspar Hauser arrived yesterday from Havana, and brought papers to the 5th inst. The *Noticias Mercantiles* of the 4th inst. contains an address to Governor Tacon, signed by all the merchants there, expressing their entire confidence in the present government of the mother country, and pledging their persons and property, in case of necessity, to support the same. They also allude to the present excitement in the United States on the subject of slavery. The Governor, in his reply, expresses his satisfaction at the loyal sentiments of the merchants, which, it appears from his answer, were unexpected.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Explosion.—Yesterday forenoon, about half past 11 o'clock, the powder mills at Gorham, ten miles north of Portland, were blown up, killing one man, a workman in the factory, and, very happily, the only one—and wounding several others who were in the neighborhood. There were from three to four hundred kegs of gunpowder in the building, and the report was distinctly heard in Portland. The mills were owned by Oliver M. Whipple, who resides in the vicinity. No insurance.—*Briggs.*

Sticide.—Richard Bennet, one of the owners of machinery in the American Museum, committed suicide, in this city, on Saturday night last. On examination, it was evident that the unhappy man, after deliberately loading two pistols, had placed them on each side of his head, and discharged both at the same instant.—*Philad. Gazette.*

Carrying a joke too far.—In a neighboring village, a few days since, a fellow was tried for stealing a wood saw. The culprit said he only took it in a joke. The justice asked how far he carried it, and was answered, about two miles. This is carrying a joke too far, said the magistrate, and committed the prisoner.—*Detroit Jour.*

Hartford.—The centennial celebration of the settlement of Hartford took place, agreeably to previous arrangement, on Monday, the 9th inst.

A Good Example.—We learn that the late Nathan Tafts, of Charlestown, has left by his will \$1000 to the Banker Hill Monument Association, to be expended in the completion of the Monument.—*Merc.*

Eye and Ear Infirmary.—There were 708 applicants for assistance at this charitable institution, during the year ending October 23, last. Of 582 cases of diseases of the eye, 442 were recovered, and 23 relieved. Of the rest, they declined or were not treated by the surgeons, and 17 were incurable—and of 37 the result is not known.—*Trans.*

An Ohio paper states that the contracts for carrying the mails through that State, have been taken at 23 per cent. lower than heretofore.

It is believed that 300,000 hogs will be slaughtered at Cincinnati the present season.

Several cases of small pox have appeared at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr Daniel Holbrook says he is not a Webster man, but a friend of the present administration.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Nov. 9.

[From the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At market, 2025 Reef Cattle, 500 Sheep, 3320 Sheep, and 900 Swine. Several small lots of Sheep and 300 Sheep were at market before.

Prices.—Reef Cattle—A small advance on last week's prices, viz: a few very fine taken at 34s6d—prime at 31s6d a 26s3d—good at 24s6d a 18s6d; two and three year old at 19s6d a 26s3d.

Barrington Cattle—Mess 24s a 24s6d; No 1, 22s a 22s6d; No 2 17s a 18s.

Sheep—Yearlings at \$4.50 a 5—two year old 7.50 a 13—three year old 13s21.

Swine—Ordinary 9 a 10s—middle 10s6d, 11s3d, and 12s—better qualities 13s, 14s and 15s.

Two lots of old barrows, at 6s; Sows at 4s; one lot of Shoats, to peddle, 4s and 5s; and several lots of 5 for Sows, and 6 for Barrows. At retail, 5s a 6 for Sows, and 6s a 7 for Barrows.

WINSLOW BLUES, ATTENTION!—Blues you are hereby notified to meet at Concert Hall, on Friday Evening, 20th instant, at seven o'clock. The attendance of every member is requested.

Per order of the Commander.

nov 17 WILLIAM H. BERDGE, Clerk.

NOTICIOSO DE AMBOS MUNDOS.—A Spanish Week Paper, devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, &c., &c.

The first number of this publication will appear on the first day of January next.

Persons desirous to subscribe are respectfully requested to apply to J. GRANA, No 49 Liberty st, where a specimen number may be had.

12 SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK IN THE Western Railroad, and all others interested in this great public work, are requested to meet at the Old Common Council Room, Court square, on Friday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, to determine whether any, and if any, what measures shall be adopted to complete the subscription to said stock.

GEORGE BOND,  
JAMES H. MILLS,  
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday evening, by Rev Mr Ballou, Mr W. D. Palfrey to Miss Margaret L. Bray, both of Boston. On Monday evening, Mr Alden F. Haskell to Miss Agnes N. Grimes.

DIED.

In this city, Mrs Sarah, widow of the late Christopher Rowland, 73.

Wednesday morning, Charles D., only son of Dennis B. and Caroline Hill, 18 months.

On Tuesday, Edward Harvey, youngest child of John and Abigail L. Marden.

On Monday evening, George Gorham, child of Mr Isaac Eild, 6 years.

On Monday evening, Samuel Fenwick, only son of E. W. and Catharine Stone, 27 months.

IMPORTATIONS.

SMYRNA.—Erig Hamilton—29 bales sponge—40 do wool—150 lbs raisins—104 do currants—150 bush salt—14137 drums &c—2 bales nut galls.

SYDNEY, CB—B. J. Sun—296 chaldrons coal—Sch Village—coal.

GOTTENBURG.—Brig Josephine—14352 bars iron—115 ban do—76 do steel.

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1835.

WEDNESDAY, Nov 18. ARRIVED.

Brig Hamilton, Drew, Smyrna 23d Sept. Brig Argola, Cushing, 6th Boston, sailed 20th; sch Superior, Balt, do 15th.

Brig Fenados, Kendrick, had gone to an island to take part of a cargo—was daily expected back at 8. Left back Miranda, Hancock, Boston via Bridge Ottomans, Caret; Joan, M'Loon; Alexander, Pendleton, and Almona, Cutter, Boston 5; Powhatan, Chase, New York 5; Avic, Brighton, and Falmouth, Harvey, do 5; Flight, Jackson, Baltimore 5; Gazelle, Foxwell, Boston 15; Gen Warren, Hart, N York 5. Off Smyrna Coast, passed brig Thos, Powers, hence, bound in. Passed Gibraltar Oct 14—same day, Jan 3d, left 35d, spoke brig Nile, Ellis, Messina 23, for Boston; 22d inst, Jan 36, Jan 24, brig Mary, Gibraltar 10, for New York; 14th inst, Jan 43, Jan 63, sch Ceres, Grand Bank, for Plymouth, with 18000 fish.

Brig Josephine, Haldsted, Gottenburg 19th, Christiansand, Norway, 22d Sept.

Brig Sun, Hood, Sydney CB, 7th inst. Left brig New Packet still repairing; Helen, Prince, New York 3; Bulah, Eds, Boston; sch from St Peters, to load for do. Sailed in co schs Mac, Salem, Elvina, Boston.

Brig Union, Brown, Norfolk.

Brig Sarah Maria, Pope, Norfolk, via New Bedford.

Brig Beulah, Randall, Calais.

Brig Hartly, Cunningham, Wiscasset.

Sch Village, Mathews, Sydney CB, 5th inst. Sailed in co the Vancouver, and Cape Fear, Boston.

Sch Dover Packet, Sterling, Boston.

CLEARED.

Ship Black Warrior, M'gford, East Indies; bark Lexington, Tilden, Apalachicola; brig Charlotte, Card, Windsor; George, Wisc, New Orleans; schs Ann Eliza, Tibbet, Gonaves; schs Albion, Croscup, and Zealand, Johnson, Digby; Catherine, Howard, St John, N B; Lady, Bond, Sydney; Collector, Phelan, Bridgeport; Freetown, Horton, Yarmouth; Lexington, Wheeler, New Haven; Convo, Baker, Somerset; Emerald, Ingraham, and Clarissa, Hinkley, Augusta; Hiram, Blanford, Custer, Superior; Lord, Ellsworth; Orlit, M'Leathan, Bath; Albion, Miliken, Bangor; Stellite, Trefethen, Dover; Eastern Star, Merrill, Portsmouth; sloop Reform, Duxbury.

Brig Carryall, (mentioned yesterday) was run ashore on Absecom Beach, 11th inst, in a sinking condition, having sprung leak at sea. Mrs Kennedy, wife of the captain, Joseph Lee, mate, and a black man, named Reuben, were drowned after the vessel got into the surf, which was very heavy, and broke all over her.

At Buenos Ayres, Sept 12, bark Baring Brothers, for New York 5.

At Santos, Sept 9, Champion, Wiswall, Idg for Boston.

At once about 25th inst, Sarah Ann, Alley, Dodge, hence or 23d.

SPOKEN.

Nov 5, off Sand Key, Congress, Hasty, fm Portland.

Nov 7, off Georgetown, ship Celebs, from Boston for Savannah.

Nov 8, Jan 31, Nov 73, ship Ann Mary Ann, fm Portsmouth.

NEWBURYPORT Nov 18—cleared brig Alpine, Bayley, Aguililla.

SALFEM Nov 17—Ar two Sisters, Sprague, Maranhau 25 days.

PORTLAND Nov 16—cleared Moscow, Weinburg, New Orleans; Henrietta, M'Lehan, and Neptune, Gould, Cuba.

NEW YORK, Nov 16—Ar Mary Ann, Cox, Belize, Honduras; Socrates, Bell, Sunderland; and Splendid, Boston.

Cleared Oxford, Kenney, St Domingo; Forest, Hayman, Rio Grande.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 16—Ar Cumberland, Willis, Ponca; Fairy, and Hope & Susan, Boston.

Cleared Mary, Sharp, Africa; Montgomery, Little, Laguna; Wm King, Boston.

BALTIMORE, Nov 16—cleared brig Cecilia, Crowell, Boston.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 14—sailed sch Pan Matanzas, Bears, Barbados.

RICHMOND, Nov 12—cleared Corinth, Griffin, London, 13th—Ar Carthage, Toppan, Newburyport.

CHARLESTON, Nov 10—cleared ship Manchester, Hewitt, Havre.

11th—cleared St Clair, Putnam, Liverpool.







